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TIMELY TOPICS.

In one respect, and that a most important one, France increases while England diminishes. The oyster fisheries of "perfidious Albion" are rapidly giving out. Up to 1862 the price of natives averaged £2 1s, per bushel. It is now £14 and increasing every year. In France, on the other hand, by judicious planting, the oyster crop is annually increasing, and bids fair to continue doing

FRANCE, accepting the principle that the best way to secure peace is to be prepared for war, has now a bill before its prospect of that section. The continued legislature, introduced by General de steady rains for a week past have put wheat, Cissy, minister of war, for an appropriation of 260,000,000 frances (\$52,000,000) for works of fortification on the frontier. restoration of the French army, and war material. In the now not expected event of a general war, all that is certain is that, whatever side Germany may take France will be with the other.

THERE appears to be a Turkish unpleasantness in Jerusalem. The haughty Turk is bullying the Christian popula-The population of Jerusalem is about 20,000 and the Turks only number 6,000, the Jews 8,000, and the Christians the balance. The pasha who resides there is subject to the governor general of Syria. It would seem within the range of possibility for the Christians and Jews to unite and administer a severe flogging to the Musselmans; in fact, there never was a better time for revolution as sultan Murad has his hands full with the formidable rebellion in European Tur-

ENGLAND has at last released Winslow. He is now a prisoner in England, for it is safe to say that should be land upon the continent he would soon be extradited. Even Holland, without any extradition treaty, proposed to drive him away. A few years since George Bidwell, Austin B. Bidwell and George Macdonnell, three "enterprising Americans," landed in England, and by a series of forgeries defrauded the bank of England of more than a hundred thousand pounds. One of the parties, and the most important one, was arrested and sent back from this country, and the three were sentenced to penal servitude for life. Had they committed the crime in 1876, the bank of England would have whistled for the proof and a portion

A MOST extraordinary disaster occured in St. Paul, Minnesota, the other day, found to be innocent of the crime. in the shape of an eruption of wh from one of the bins of an elevator. The bin is, or was, twenty by thirty feet in filled with wheat from bottom to top, the amount being estimated at about thirtyfour thousand bushels. Suddenly it was discovered that the wheat was pushing out the side of the elevator, thirty or forty feet from the top, and that several of the iron stays had snapped asunder. Efforts were promptly made to reduce the pressure by removing the wheat; but it was too late, and soon, with a great crash, the wooden timbers burst open the iron sheathing was ripped off, and out rushed the wheat in a gigantic stream twenty feet in diameter. ' It poured over the bluff, crushing to fragments a shanty about fifty feet from the elevator, although the inmates had time to escape. The sight of this torrent of wheat was a most singular one. The whole amount discharged from the ragged hole in the elevator was variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand bushels. It took but a few moments to deposit this golden grain in a pile at the foot of the elevator about seventy-five feet square. A force of men was at once employed to shovel the wheat in upon the floor of the elevator, in the midst of which process a shower came. But the grain was kept comparatively dry.

Iowa claims a rival for the California boy who sees what is going on in the moon. His name is Neeley and he resides at Dexter, where he has followed the humble occupation of a worker on the road since his release last winter from the state penitentiary after ten years' confinement. Necley doesn't see when asleep he does see--unless his biographers lie Eke a St. Louis letter carrier -events that are happening miles away. A few days ago, while at work on the streets, he informed his fellow workmen that his sister, who resided six miles south of De Soto, had died the previous night, for he had witnessed her death and crippled, \$2,000 to the New York infant scene during his sleep, and in half an hour the telegraph operator brought him a dispatch corroborating his dream of the night before. During his imprisonment he witnessed the death of his father and mother, and circumstances connected therewith. The events were corroborated just as he had dreamed, and what is stranger still, always before receiving letters from his wife while he was in prison, he was always visited in his dreams by his wife, who conversed with him and told all that was written in his letters, tial election that dollars and whisky, stump so that he always knew when the letters were coming and what they contained, and would tell the news before he got it, to his prison comrades.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST. A falling-off in the wheat yield

throughout all of Georgia is reported. Schooley, convicted in Nashville of obbing the Adams express company, and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment, bas been granted a new trial; bail fixed at

The Chicago Journal contains twentywo sheets, or eighty-eight large quarto pages, seven hundred and ninety-one solimns of which were filled with a list of propcity to be sold for taxes.

Farmers in the vicinity of Charlotte, North Carolina, are alarmed over the erop ats and corn in a bad way.

A special train on the Anderson branch f the Greenville and Columbia railway, in South Carolina, was wrecked on a broken treatle, by which the engineer, conductor fireman and two train hands-the only per ons on the train-were killed.

The American and Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande have agreed to act in oneert in suppressing the robbery along that frontier. The consequence is that the Mexican general, Revueltez has already hung four cow thieves and sent back to tion and barricading has commenced, the Americans four American fugitives from

John Crabtree killed John Murphy in Campbell county, East Tennessee, last Sun day, with an Entield rifle, blowing out his brains. Murphy is represented as having been a desperado, having killed a man and broke jail at Knoaville, where he was cor fined awaiting trial for the deed.

The Augusta Chronicle says: "The ndications are that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens will be returned to congress from this section without having any opposition either in the convention or at the polls. His health is improving rapidly, and we hope to hear of him in his seat before congress ad-

The advance sheets of the forthcoming directory of Lloyd, Donnelly & Co., indicate the population of the city of Chicago at five hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-three, an increase over last year of twenty-five thousand. This is reckoned on a basis of three and a half perons per name.

The Piedmont, S. C., cotton factory, on the Saluda river, has been completed, and is now in smooth running order, making cloth equal in texture to the Graniteville factory. One hundred hands are employed. and the annual consumption of the raw ma terial will be about four thousand bales of cotton. The Graniteville mills made a profit of \$54,766.60 last year on a capital of \$600,-

Anson Robertson, who has served twen ty years of a life sentence for murder in the Rhode Island state prison, has just been

FOREIGN.

Jas. Baird, of Combusdoon, Scotland, the millionaire iron master, who recently width, about seventy feet deep, and was gave \$2,500,000 to the Scotch church, died

The manager of Le Bien, a public newspaper of Paris, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting

Hassan, the Turkish assassin, it is reported, intended to kill Arni Fasha only. Hassan was known as a devoted follower of the late sultan, and was formerly nide decamp to his son Yussuf, who is represented as attempting a military revolution,

A dispatch from Berlin reports that the Prussian chamber of peers passed a bill making German the official language throughout the kingdom. The Polish memhers were violent in the opposition to the measure, and were several times called to or

St. Johns, Quebec, was visited by a nost disastrous conflagration. Territory six hundred feet wide and a mile in length, embracing the entire business portion of the town, is burned. Seven hotels, nine churches, the custom house, the court-house, the postoffice, the United States consulate, two banks, the docks, vessels in the river, a portion of the bridge over Richelien river, St. Johns' woolen mills, stone chinaware rooms and two hundred and fifty store and kouses are reduced to ashes.

MINCELLANEOUS.

Treasurer New has written a letter of resignation, to take effect from July four-

The Boston Journal thinks that although Winslow has been released he will fail to keep his solemn promise to return to Boston and have an honest little conference with his anxious creditors.

An order has been issued by the secretary of war relieving General Schofield from the command of the military division of the Pacific, and assigning him to the command the interior working of the moon, but of the West Point military academy, relieving Colonel Ruger. General M'Dowell will take command of the military division of the Pacific. The division of the south will he discontinued. The department of the south will be under the command of Colonel

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has given \$2,500 to the society for the relief of the ruptured asylum, \$1,000 to the working women's protective union, \$2,000 in aid of the New York eye and ear infirmary, \$1,000 to St. Ambrose's Protestant Episcopal free church, \$2,500 to St. Luke's hospital, and \$1,000 to the New York prison association. Mrs. Stewart's gifts to charities have already amounted to about

Mexico, like the United States, is on the eve of a presidential election. The decisive contest in that republic will precede that in this coountry by some months. Pronunciamentos, knives and fire-arms play the same prominent part in a Mexican presiden speeches and ballot-box stuffing do in ours. The present incumbent, Lerdo de Tejada, is a candidate for re-election, and it is the earnest hope of lovers of law and order that he will be successful.

CONGRESSIONAL.

NENATE.

In the senate, on the 16th, legislative business was suspended at 12:30 and the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap resumed, this being the day fixed to hear any further answer to the day fixed to hear any further answer to the articles of impeachment. Mr. Black, counsel for the accused, read a long paper declining to plead further, on the grounds that respondent has already been substantially acquitted as the order of the senate was not passed by a two-thirds vote. The counsel for defease asked that the paper be filed, but objection was made by Mr. Edmunds and also by the managers. Pending the discussion it was discovered that a quarum was not present, and the senate adjourned, In the scuate, on the 17th, the consid-

ration of the articles of impeachment against the late secretary of war was resumed soon after noon to-day. Judge Black, of counsel for the accused, stated that there were reasons why the trial could not go on the sixth of July as ordered. He therefore moved it be postponed until about the middle of Nobe postponed until about the initial of very vember next, and appealed to the managers not to oppose the motion. He said the man-agers understood the reasons for not going on with the trial, and therefore hoped they would agree to a postponement. Mr. Loof, on with the trial, and therefore hoped they would agree to a postponement. Mr. Lord, on behalf of the managers, asked leave to consult with the house of representatives, which was granted, and the senate as a court of impeachment adjourned. A protest of leading men of the Osage Indian nation against the establishment of a territorial government for the Indian country was ordered printed and referred. A message was received from the president calling attention to the near approach of the new fiscal year and the failure of congress so far to make provision for the ordinary expenses of the government; also to the lews forbidding the expenditure of unexpended balances and requiring these to be covered into the treasury at the end of the fiscal year. He further stated that if the appropriation bills are not matured before the beginning of the new fiscal year the government will be greatly embarrassed for want of funds, and submits a joint resolution to expend the ment will be greatly embarrassed for want of funds, and submits a joint resolution to extend the appropriations for consuls and diplomatic and postal services, support of the army, etc., for the present fiscal year to the next. Ordered printed and lie on the table. Mr. Windom moved to take up the Indian appropriation bill but a count of the senate developed the fact that no quorum was present and the senate advanced to Manual Programment.

ent and the senate adjourned to Monday. In the senate, on the 19th, the senate usisted upon amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the house. Senators West, Hamlin and Davis were appointed members of the committee on part of the senate. Leg-islative business was then suspended, and the senate resumed consideration of the arieles of impeachment against Mr. Belknap. ourned.

naps of the last survey by Maj. C. B. Comock, corps of engineers of improvement of South Pass of Mississippi river. Ordered orinted and referred. The chair also laid before the senate a communication from the ceretary of the treasury, including a long reort, showing the names of all pers heretofore in the public service from hom balances are due to the government, mounts due from such persons, number o by the United States in trust, etc., and list of such stocks when default has been made. The chair announced that the document would be laid upon the table and printed. Mr. Wright reported back, from the same committee, the house bill to repeal the bankrunt law, and recommend that it be nost ed until the first day of next seordered. The senate then resumed the con-ideration of unfinished business, it being the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Windom, in charge of the bill, soid as it came from the house it superpriated \$4,090,112, and the senate committee had added \$998,096. Mr. Logan spoke against the transfer of the gov ernment of the Indians to the war depart-ment. At the close of his speech the senate went into executive session and afterwards took a recess till 7:30. Upon reassem-bling, the bill having been consid-ered in committee of the whole was reported to the senate, and Mr. Kernan demanded a separate vote on the amendment to strike out the third section relating to the transfer of the Indian bureau, etc. Mr Maxey addressed the senate in favor of the proposed transfer. The debate was partici-pated in by Messrs. Bogy, Edmunds, Logan,

Windom and others. Pending discuss e senate adjourned. In the senate, on the 21st, Mr. Sher an called up the joint resolution to authorize the president to appoint commissioners o attend the international conference upon the subject of the relative value of gold and silver. Passed. The senate went into exec utive session to consider the nomination of Mr. Morrill, secretary of the treasury, the nomination was immediatel without formality of reference. opening of the doors, the senate resumed th consideration of unfinished business, the In-dian bill. The senate then proceeded to vote on motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian appropriation bill and take up the house bill, reported by the committee on Indian affairs this morning to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department and it was agreed to. Yeas, 20; nays, 17, then took a recess until 7:30. Upo sembling Mr. Windom moved to Upon reassider the vote by which the Indian appro priation bill was laid aside this afternoon Agreed to-yeas 26, nays 16-and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment of the committee on appropriations to strike out the third section of the house bill to abolish the Indian bureau and transfer the govern ent of the Indians to the war department The question being on the amendment of the emmittee to strike out the third section third time and passed. The naval appropri ation bill was then taken up so as to come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the enate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 22nd, during the norning hour several bills of minor importance passed, and consideration of the naval whole, it was reported to the squate, and the of the article of treaty on extradition. ving been considered in committee of the

amendments made in the committee con-curred in. It was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would, to-morrow, call up the bill to amend the enforcement act. Adjourned.

HOUNE.

In the house, on the 15th, a number of oceches were made, but the proceedings tere without special interest. The tele graphic bulletin in the lobby, giving the latest news from Cinciunati, exerted a very strong attraction. Various phases of the republican convention were cagerly studied and discussed throughout the day

The house on the 16th went into com nittee of the whole on the army appropria ion bill, Mr. Blackburn in the chair. us amendments to the bill were offered and rejected. No quorum being present the nouse adjourned.

In the house, on the 17th, Mr. Harrion called up the bill to confirm to Chicago he titles to certain public lands. Passed. The speaker laid before the house a message The speaker lat1 before the house a message from the president explaining the necessity of having various appropriation bills passed before the first of July. House went into committee of the whole on the army appro-priation bill. After disposing of nine of the sighteen pages of the bill, Mr. Hurlbut, who had made several motions for the committee rise, made objection that there was no mornin voting, as there were only staty-five numbers present. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

In the house, on the 19th, the house vent into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackourn in the chair, on the army appropriation sill. After completing the bill the committee rose, and reported the bill to the house. The bill then passed. The house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Sayler in the chair, on the bill authorizing the repovement of Pennsylvania avenue, and the joint resolution providing for a commission to frame a suitable form of government for the district. After debate the committee rose and reported the bill and resolution to the house, and they then passed. The speaker proteon. appointed Messrs. Holman, Blount and Waldron a conference committee on the postoffice appropriation bill, and the house adjourned.

In the house on the 20th Mr. Wil. tee rose, and reported the bill to the house,

In the house, on the 20th, Mr. Willand reported a bill to prevent the sale and use of adulterative and explosive illumina-ting oils. Passed. Mr. Dunnell reported a bill to authorize the construction of a pon-tion bridge across the Missispip river from some point in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, to some point in Winona county, Minnesota, Passed. Mr. Lawrence reported a bill relat-ing to land patents. It provides that when-ever a party is lawfully entitled to a patent, the delay to take out a patent, it shall have the same power as though issued at the time the party was first entitled to it. Passed, Mr. Douglas, Virginia, chairman of the com-mittee on the Freedmen's bank, made a rethe senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Mr. Be'kmap. The senate then went into secret session on the question of postponing the trial till November. The question being on the motion submitted on Saturday to postpone the trial till some convenient time in the month of November next, Mr. Thurman moved that the application of respondent for postponement of the trial be overruled. Agreed to Mr. Bonglas moved that the hill and correspondence be printed and recommend the trial be overruled. Agreed to Mr. Bonglas moved that the lill and correspondence be printed and recommend the trial be overruled. Agreed to Mr. Bonglas moved that the lill and correspondence be printed and recommend the trial be overruled. Agreed to Mr. Bandall, or defined in this cause, and defendant having failed to answer to merits within ten days allowed by order of senate of 6th inst. trial shall proceed on the 6th of July next, as upon a plea of not guilty. Mr. Conkling moved to amend further the clause so as to make it read: "Provided, That impeachment adjourned until July 6th. Legislative lusiness was then resumed, and Mr. Windom called up the Indian appropriation bills, but before if was read, the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 20th, the chair speech the previous question was moved and seconded. After debate the bill passed: Yeas, 141; nays, 46. Mr. Riddle introduced In the senate, on the 20th, the chair haid before the senate a communication from the senate a communication from the resolution from the resoluti the secretary of war, inclosing a report and of the indiciary committee to-day, the vote on the bill for a Pacific railroad sinking fund

In the house, on the 21st, the house went into committee of whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on sundry civil appropriation bill and Mr. Stenger addressed the committee, in reference to the Freedman's sav-logs and trust company. Mr. Cook made an address on the subject of grievances in outhern states and in advocacy of refund-ing the cotton tax. A recess way taken till eight, the evening session being for action on the bill. The house resumed session a eight o'clock as a committee of whole, with Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on sundry civil appropriation bills. Mr. Mutchler moved to strike out the provision in regard to the pay of printers. After a spirited debute, Mr. Mutchler's proposition was adopted sev-enty eight to lifty-seven. The committee rose, and the house at 11-30 adjourned to 11

On the twenty-second, the house met at eleven o'eleck, and immediately went into a committee of the whole, with Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on sunder Vance (Ohio), to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder. to-day formally opened. The civil appro relation to the 3.65 bonds, District of Colum bia, was adopted. After debate, the cor Randall having moved to close it in half a minute, Mr. Hoar demanded the yeas and mays. The motion to close the debate in half a minute was carried—yeas 121, nav s 75—a party yote. The house then again went into committee, when an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler to strike out of the section whatever relates to the enforcement act was rejected. The items for public buildings having been reached. Mr. Canifield moved to insert an item of \$250,000 for a custombou and postoffice at Chicago. Pending action on it, the house took a recess till eight o'clock. On motion of Mr. Randall the tion hill were non-concurred in and a committee of conference ordered. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Black-burn in the chair, on the sundry civil appro-priation bill. Various amendments were priation bill. Various amendments were submitted and rejected, when the committee rose, having disposed of half the bill, and at eleven o'clock the house adjourned till eleven a. m. to-morrow.

EXTRADITION TREATY.

The president has sent a message to the senate and house of representatives respect-ing the extradition treaty with Great Britain. ing the extradition treaty with Great Britain.

After stating at length the provisions of the treaty, and criticisting the action taken by the British government in the Winslow and Brent cases, the president says. It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to announce to you that her majesty's government has finally released both of these fugitives. Winslow and Brent, and set them at liberty, thus omitting to comply with the provisions and requirements of the treaty under which the extradition of fugitive. oder which the extradition of fugitive eriminals is made between the two appropriation bill was resumed. The bill tish government if adhered to cannot but he

der these circumstances, it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-

pointen distarbances of which both coun-tries have been the scene during its exist-ence, has given rise to no complaints on the part of either government against either its spirit or its provisions, should be altraptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society and the general interests of both countries. Its abrogation and annulinent would be a retrograde step in international interesting. I have been anxious to have made an effort to enlarge its scope and to make a new treaty which would be a still

more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime at the same time.

I have felt it my duty to decline to entertain a proposition made by Great Britain, pending its refusal to excent the existing treaty, to amend it by practically conceding by treaty, the identical conditions which that except the expectations and existing treaty. that government demands under its act of surfiament. In addition to the impossibility

f insisting upon the negotiations under
nonace of an intended violation, or a refusal to execute the terms of an existing treaty, I deemed it inadvisable to treat of only the one amendment proposed by Great Britain. While the United States desires an enlargement of the list of crimes for which extradi-tion may be asked, and other improvements which experience has shown might be emwhich experience has shown highly be em-bodied in a new treaty, it is for the wisdom of congress to determine whether the article of the treaty relating to extradition is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the government of the United States, or as form-ing a part of the supreme law of the land, should the attitude of the British govern-ment remain mechanical. ment remain unchanged.

I shall not, without an expression of the wish of congress that I should do so, take any action, either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive Respectfully submitted,

U. S. GEANT.

The Argentine Republic Free America The Originator of the Centennial Idea Exhibitors Advertising. The Tuntslans Jno. Welsh. Miscellany.

From Our Special Correspondent

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. PHILADRICHIA, June, 24.—The interes aken by this progressive South American republic in our exhibition, justifies me in giving a synopois of the condition of the republic. The Argentine republic sends us specimens of silver ore, a large collection of minerals, ores, crystal rock gypsum, cements, artificial marble, lead, mineral waters, also wood and hides, and the products, salt, beef, and tallow. Few of our people take notice of the condition of our sister republic, hence a brief note of this interesting country may be instructive.

The Argentine republic-the confedera tion of the Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver, South America is a federal union of tour-teen provinces and three large territories, covering an almost nubroken plain of one million two hundred thousand square uiles, with a population of about two million in-liabitants. It extends from twenty-two degrees south latitude to the straits of Magel-

courts of justice, and political government but civil, penal, and commercial laws are ommon to all the provinces, codes of suc aws having been issued by the congress

The president of the republic is elected for a term of six years by the representatives of the provinces, and is not eligible for reselv-tion. The vice-president, elected in the same manner, fills the office of chairman of the senate but has otherwise no politic power. The president is commander in chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, oillitary, and judicial offices: but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to importment before the senate by accusation of the house of representatives. Legislative power is vested in a senate, o members elected by the provincial legisla tures, two from each province, and a hous-of representatives, elected by the people and apportioned to each province according to population. The senators hold their of fice for nine years, and the representative

for three. FREE AMERICA. No one will question the toleration of Americans and the freedom of action ex-tended to all, when examining the peautics of the Spanish department, to see Spanish soldiers on guard, not apparently under any All this with their side arms on, and i full uniform. If this is not liberty, and the extension of national courtesy to foreigners I don't understand the term.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE CENTENNIAL IDEA is the secretary, Hon. John L. Campbell, who in suggestions followed up by stirring, epis-tolary appeals formed the first original thoughts to the grand project, that is no one of the wonders of the world. The hor orable secretary is a man of quick percep-tive faculties and sound judgment, and a an every way worthy to receive the praiand certainly one of its most instructive

The authorities closed the Tunisian pavilion for two days owing to the exactions of the gentlemen from the Barbary states, for it seems that of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, none seem so Turkish-like in their speculative propensities as the Tunisians The fact is these gentlemen labor under the impression that this being a free country, they can do as they please. This error in judgment the management have unclouded, and from henceforth you can enter the Tunisian pavilion and go out without the com-pulsory process of "You no buye coffee, you no staye here."

INO. WEISH.

Since writing relative to the trouble b tween the commissioners and the board of finance, John Welsh, the president of the board, tas written a satisfactory letter which assures the country that all difficulties shall be made subservient to the interests of the centennial. He closes by saying:
"The centennial celebration must be glorious in all its features. Not one of them

will be marred by the action of its man-Mr. Welsh is one of the master spirits of the movement, and is as patriotic as he is conciliatory and honest.

MISCRILLANY. The formal dedication of the site of the monument to the memory of Bishop Allen, the first colored bishop of America, occurred last week. It is located north of the west end of machinery hall. The base lass been laid for the monument. The monument itself will be placed in position this week. It was earved in Italy. The colossal statue It was earved in Italy. The coloscal statue of Washington will be placed in front of the regarded as an abrogation and annullment of Washington will be placed in front of the regarded as an abrogation and annullment of the article of treaty on extradition. Unjudge's pavilion. It is supposed that there is que of the Orient.

will be two hundred eminent authors in atder these circumstances, it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this government to make demands upon that government for the surrender of criminals, nor entertain any requisition of that character from that government under the treaty.

It will be a cause of deep regret if the treaty which has been thus beneficial in its practical operations, which has worked so well and so efficiently, and which, notwith standing the exciting and at times violent political disturbances of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, has given rise to no complaints on the placed in a hogshead, and is worth one thousand dollars.

Toxas has sent a water wheel, car starter, part of either government against either its spirit or its provisions, should be abruptly

sharpening file, glass cutter, road engine. A pair of wheels is shown from Boston, that ran between Boston and New York, making a infleage of four hundred and sixty thousand miles, and is yet good for seventy-five thousand miles additional. They have been reduced by triuming, three quarters of an inch have worn our two pair of axles, and are now on a third. British has twenty-four are now on a third. Brainl has twesty-four cuses containing five hundred longs and in-sects, each aggregating twelve thousand, neatly pinned in their manusoleums to its floors, among her specialties. Some of the Byron strawherries exhibited measure four and a half inches in circumference. The sindents of the Massachusetts institute of techniques.

stributs of the Massachusetts institute of technology, camped on the grounds of the aniversity, occupying one hundred and eighty tents. The two cheeses from Buffalo, New York, weigh, the one twelve the other fourteen tonx. They are twelve feet high, and bound with iron hoops.

The largest propellor wheel is from Philadelphia. This city also displays valuable machinery in turbine water wheels. The hose carriages of the Quaker city are beautiful. New York sends a section of the Croun aqueduct pine. It is sevent-two inches. Int. New York senior a section of the Cra-tion aquedust pipe: it is seventy-two inches in diameter, and should be examined by all numerical heads, who contine themselves to pipes of ten or twenty inches. The thirty-eight varieties of grindstones on exhibition vary in price from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one hundred and twenty-five dol-lars. Massachusetts shows among her saws, the best collection on the among her

the best collection on the ground; a speci-aren circular one bundred inches to diame-ter. There is an extensive display of bloom-ing origines and blast furnaces in machinery hall. The rat boy has arrived the ice of the

Overgoverning Children.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER,

Children are often brought up without any particular habits of self-government, because the governing is done for them and on them. A girl that is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her and put on her till she is ten, twelve, fitteen, or eighteen years of age, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no-mistakes; because when a child makes mistakes, and has to correct them, it is on the way toward knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes himself up; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing him self; and is washed, and makes no mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with his food; and is watched, and never watches himand is watched, and never watches and self; and is cared for and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might about as well be a tallow candle, per-fectly straight, and solid, and comely, and unvital, and good for nothing but to

be burned up. The poor weaver who has a large famhalf of them, and sets them to work is philanthropist. You may eather around se the weaver's children! The twelve hildren of the poor weaver will turn out better than the twelve children of the millionaire. I would rather take an insurance on the weaver's children than on the millionaire's. Blessed are those that and committed suicide with it. On the earn by the hard way of life, what every man must learn first or last or go ashore wreck-namely self-restraint steel that had suffered most is the best lar instrument is now on exhibition in steel. It has been in the furnance again the cheerful warerooms of a Lafayette and again; it has been on the anvil; it undertaker. has been tight in the jaws of the vise; has felt the rasp; it has been heated, and hammered and filed until it does not know itself, and it comes out a splendid knife. And if men only knew it, what blessings, for they are the moulding influences which give them shapeliness, and has not yet been fixed. edge, and durability and power.

Milk Instead of Soap. A lady writing to the New York Time

avs: "Without giving any recipes for

making soap, I wish to tell all the worked farmers' wives how much labor they may save by not using such vast quantities of this article. For nearly ive years I have used soap only for washsed one pound of scap for washing dishes and other kitchen purposes. My family has ranged from three to twenty five. I have used eistern water, lime stone water, as hard as possible, and hard vater composed of other ingredients besides lime, and I find with all these my plan works equally well. It is this: Have your water quite hot, and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease, even that from beef, and yet no grease is found floating on the water, as when soap is The stone vrssels I always set on used. when the victuals are taken from them; drums. thus they are hot when I am ready to wash them, and the grees: is easily re-moved. Just try my plan, you who toil day after day every spring to make that barrel of soap, and let us hear how it suc-ceeds with you. I like the great barrel of soap on washing-days, but am glad to dispense with its aid on all other occa-I find that my tinware keeps bright longer when cleaned in this way than by using soap or by scouring. The scouring tin is a wasteful policy; the present style of tinware will not bear it. The tin is soon scrubbed away, and a vessel that is fit for nothing is left on our hands; but if washed in the way I have described, the tin is preserved and is always bright and clean.

the Aztec women attached to Barnum's the odor I judge that their cigars and circus, in Providence. It seems that she wanted her salary raised to seven dollars a week, but they told her if they did it is no doubt the reason they feel no inshe would also be obliged to appear as Jurious consequences from its use. Those the Siberian malefactor, and she said she would go back to Limerick first and take in washing again at two shillings a day, and they were obliged to compromise by bringing her out as the fascinating Odal-

FACTS AND FANCIES

MEXICO imports cotton goods to the value of six millions of dollars a year. He who expects a friend without a ault will never find one.

THERE are many recipes for getting id of the current worm, but there is othing so sure in its results as to blindfold him and back him under a pile driver. Some one remarked about a recent deutante that her mouth was like a "rose

bud." "Oh do her justice," said Jones, "her mouth is like a whole bush full of A WATERTOWN girl addresses Mrs. A. T. Stewart as aunty, and tells how sorry she is about her poor deal uncle. About \$10,000 will do for her, and she tells

which of the Watertown banks are the safest. Two ladies contended for precedence at the court of Charles V. They appealed to the monarch, who, like Solomon, awarded, "Let the elder go first." Such t dispute was never known afterwards. THE London World announces that

lapt, Burnany, the central Asian lion of the London salons, is about to start for Africa in quest of Mr. Stanley, who has not been heard of for over a year. Congressman Thompson, of the

Gloucester, Mass., district remarked, when he heard that the Old South church in Boston had been sold, "that it didn't do for the Al-m m-mighty to own a c-c-c-corner lot in R-B-B-Boston. Some people feel themselves obliged at

this season to get on the heated and dusty railway and go off to some crowded and generally uncomfortable watering place. Happy the individual who can afford to stay at home and keep cool.

THE following is the population accord-ing to the last census, of the six largest cities of Europe: London, 3,254,270; Paris, 1,794,380; Constantinople, 1,000, 000; Berlin, 826,341; Vienna, 825,165; and St. Petersburg, 667,926.

THERE is no fooling with life when it is once turned forty; the seeking of a fortune then is but a desperate aftergame; it is a hundred to one if a man fling two sixes and recover all, especially if his hand be no luckier than mine. Condey.

A CHECKY party by the name of Johnson proposes to condense Dickens' novels by re-writing them and cutting out those parts which he—the cheeky party named Johnson-thinks are not worth reading. We move to amend by con-densing the checky party named Johnson. A gold pen is a little thing,

But in thy poet ham! It can take life—it can take wing— Become a magic wand, More powerful, more wonderful

Than alchemy of old; It can make minds all beautiful— Change all things into gold. Payson, on his dying bed, said to his daughter, "You will avoid much pain and anxiety if you will learn to trust all cour concerns in God's hands. your care on him, for he careth for you.' But if you merely go and say that you cast your care upon him, you will come away with the load on your shoulders."

THEY are experimenting in London with a gun which weighs eighteen tons. hundred and fifty pounds, and consumer three hundred pounds of powder at each discharge. That gun would be a dangerous thing to leave lying around loose

A LAFAYETTE, Ind., man, with a mania for patents, invented a decapitator ides of the machine were found written the words: "For sale or rent. The kari. Patent applied for."

> A CLERGYMAN who was invited to preach before a medical association returned answer that he would do so from not to the Lord but to the physicians and Asa slept with his fathers and died." The time for the delivery of the sermon

> A MEDICAL authority says that a man loses one per cent, of vitality every time he is suddenly waked from sleep. This is what makes a druggist look so pleasant when he is rung up at two 'clock in the morning by a fellow-citizen who wants to know if he keeps postage stamps, and who would like to buy one

THE Wesleyan Methodists have suffered severely in the Fiji Islands from the plague. It appears from the general returns that the deaths this year among church members amount to more than eight thousand, while there are ten thouand less children in the Sunday-schools and nearly forty thousand less attenuants on religious worship.

A part of silver kettle-drums, ham mered out of sheet silver, and nine hundred and sixty ounces in weight, have been presented to the Fifth Lancers, a British regiment. They are not destined merely for show, for it is well known that the "ring" of silver has a peculiar quality in its sound, which renders it superior to sheepskin. Four other Engstove with a little water in them lish cavalry regiments possess silver

> You can buy a cane fish pole for wenty five cents, and catch just as nany fish with it as you can with a ointed one that costs seventeen dollars. but you can't take it apart and slip it r your coat when you go fishing lays as you can one that's in sec-Sundays as you can one tions, and a religious outside appearance is worth sixteen dollars to seventy-five dollars to most men.

How THEY SNOKE IN GERMANY, The habit of smoking appears to be unusual among German men, and I was teld it would be impossible for me to live or travel in Germany on account of the illness which tobacco-smoke always caused me; but I have found that, in all the smoke, there is so little tobacco THEY had a good deal of trouble with that it gives me no inconvenience. From smoking-weed are made of paper steeped in a weak solution of tobacco who quote the German habit of smoking to prove that the use of tobacco in this way is not unhealthful reason from false premises. The Germans smoke, and smoke, and smoke by the hour; but they do not smoke tobacco.